

§ 319.56-2w Administrative instruction; conditions governing the entry of papayas from Costa Rica.

The Solo type of papaya may be imported into the continental United States, Alaska, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands from the provinces of Guanacaste, San Jose, and Puntarenas, Costa Rica, only under the following conditions:

(a) The Costa Rican Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG) has entered into a trust fund agreement with the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) to pay for services to be provided by APHIS. This agreement requires the MAG to pay at least a month in advance all estimated costs incurred by APHIS in providing the services prescribed in paragraph (b) of this section. These costs will include administrative expenses incurred in providing the services; and all salaries (including overtime and the Federal share of employee benefits), travel expenses (including per diem expenses), and other incidental expenses incurred by APHIS inspectors in providing these services. The agreement requires MAG to deposit a certified or cashier's check with APHIS for the amount of these costs for an entire month, as estimated by APHIS, based on projected shipping volumes and cost figures from previous inspections. The agreement further requires that, if the deposit is not sufficient to meet the actual costs incurred by APHIS, MAG must deposit with APHIS a certified or cashier's check for the amount of the remaining costs, as determined by APHIS, before the inspections will be completed. The agreement also requires that, in the event of unexpected costs, MAG must deposit with APHIS a certified or cashier's check sufficient to meet such costs as estimated by APHIS, before any further inspection services will be provided. If the amount MAG deposits during a month exceeds the total costs incurred by APHIS in providing the services, the difference will be returned to MAG by APHIS at the end of the month, or, at the option of MAG, credited to the MAG account for future services.

(b) An APHIS inspector in Costa Rica certifies that the following requirements have been met:

(1) The papayas were grown and packed for shipment to the United States in the provinces of Guanacaste, San Jose, and Puntarenas.

(2) Beginning at least 30 days before harvest begins and continuing through the completion of harvest, all trees in the field where the papayas were grown were kept free of papayas that were $\frac{1}{2}$ or more ripe (more than 25 percent of the shell surface yellow), and all culled and fallen fruits were removed from the field at least twice a week.

(3) When packed, the papayas were less than $\frac{1}{2}$ ripe (the shell surface was no more than 25 percent yellow, surrounded by light green), and appeared to be free of all injurious insect pests.

(4) The papayas were packed in an enclosed container or under cover so as to prevent access by fruit flies and other injurious insect pests, and were not packed with any other fruit, including papayas not qualified for importation into the United States.

(5) All activities described in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this section were carried out under the general supervision and direction of plant health officials of the MAG.

(6) Beginning at least 1 year before harvest begins and continuing through the completion of harvest, fruit fly traps were maintained in the field where the papayas were grown. The traps were placed at a rate of 1 trap per hectare and were checked for fruit flies at least once weekly by plant health officials of the MAG. Fifty percent of the traps were of the McPhail type and fifty percent of the traps were of the Jackson type. The MAG kept records of fruit fly finds for each trap, updated the records each time the traps were checked, and made the records available to APHIS inspectors. The records were maintained for at least 1 year.

[57 FR 27898, June 23, 1992]

§ 319.56-2x Administrative instructions; conditions governing the entry of certain fruits and vegetables for which treatment is required.

(a) The following fruits and vegetables may be imported into the United States only if they have been treated

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in accordance with the Plant Protection and Quarantine Treatment Manual, which is incorporated by reference at § 300.1 of this chapter:

Country/locality	Common name	Botanical name	Plant part(s)
Argentina	Blueberry	<i>Vaccinium</i> spp.	fruit. (Treatment for Medfly not required for fruit grown in the districts of Cayo, Corozal, and Orange Walk - see §319.56-2i). Papayas prohibited entry into Hawaii due to <i>Toxotrypana curvicauda</i> . Cartons in which fruit is packed must be stamped "Not for importation into or distribution in HI".
Belize	Papaya	<i>Carica papaya</i>	fruit.
Bolivia	Blueberry	<i>Vaccinium</i> spp.	fruit.
Chile	Lime	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> and <i>C. latifolia</i>	fruit.
	Mountain papaya	<i>Carica pubescens</i> (= <i>C. candamarcensis</i>)	fruit. (Treatment for Mediterranean fruit fly (Medfly) not required if fruit is grown in Medfly free area (see §319.56-2(i)).)
	Sandpear	<i>Pyrus pyrifolia</i>	fruit (Treatment for Mediterranean fruit fly (Medfly) not required if fruit is grown in Medfly free area (see §319.56-2(i)).)
China	Litchi	<i>Litchi chinensis</i>	fruit (Prohibited entry into Florida due to litchi rust mite. Cartons in which litchi are packed must be stamped "Not for importation into or distribution in FL").
Ecuador	Blueberry	<i>Vaccinium</i> spp.	fruit.
El Salvador	Garden bean	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>	pod or shelled.
Greece	Kiwi	<i>Actinidia deliciosa</i>	fruit.
	Tangerine	<i>Citrus reticulata</i>	fruit.
Guatemala	Tuna	<i>Opuntia</i> spp.	fruit.
Guyana	Apple	<i>Malus domestica</i>	fruit.
India	Litchi	<i>Litchi chinensis</i>	fruit (Prohibited entry into Florida due to litchi rust mite. Cartons in which litchi are packed must be stamped "Not for importation into or distribution in FL").
Israel	Cactus	<i>Opuntia</i> spp.	fruit.
	Lettuce	<i>Lactuca sativa</i>	leaf. (Treatment for leafminers, thrips, and <i>Spinthurius viridis</i> not required if the lettuce is imported in accordance with § 319.56-2u(a)).
Jordan	Litchi	<i>Litchi chinensis</i>	fruit.
	Loquat	<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i>	fruit.
	Pummelo	<i>Citrus grandis</i>	fruit.
	Apple	<i>Malus domestica</i>	fruit.
	Grape	<i>Vitis</i> spp.	fruit.
	Persimmon	<i>Diospyros</i> spp.	fruit.
Lebanon	Apple	<i>Malus domestica</i>	fruit.
Mexico	Cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>	fruit.
	Grapefruit	<i>Citrus paradisi</i>	fruit.
	Mango	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	fruit.
	Orange	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	fruit.
	Tangerine	<i>Citrus reticulata</i>	fruit.
Panama	Bean, green and lima	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i> and <i>P. lunatus</i>	pod.
Peru	Blueberry	<i>Vaccinium</i> spp.	fruit.
Taiwan	Carambola	<i>Averrhoa carambola</i>	fruit.

Country/locality	Common name	Botanical name	Plant part(s)
	Litchi	<i>Litchi chinensis</i>	fruit (Prohibited entry into Florida due to <i>Eriophyes litchi</i> . Cartons in which litchi are packed must be stamped "Not for distribution in FL").
Thailand	Mango	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	fruit.
Uruguay	Asparagus	<i>Asparagus officinalis</i>	shoot.
Zimbabwe	Plum	<i>Prunus domestica</i>	fruit.
	Apple	<i>Malus domestica</i>	fruit.
	Apricot	<i>Prunus armeniaca</i>	fruit.
	Kiwi	<i>Actinidia deliciosa</i>	fruit.
	Nectarine	<i>Prunus persica</i>	fruit.
	Peach	<i>Prunus persica</i>	fruit.
	Pear	<i>Pyrus communis</i>	fruit.
	Plum	<i>Prunus domestica</i>	fruit.

(b) If treatment has not been completed before the fruits and vegetables arrive in the United States, fruits and vegetables listed above and requiring treatment for fruit flies may arrive in the United States only at the following ports: Atlantic ports north of, and including, Baltimore, MD; ports on the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Seaway; Canadian border ports on the North Dakota border and east of North Dakota; the maritime ports of Wilmington, NC, Seattle, WA, and Gulfport, MS; Seattle-Tacoma International Airport, Seattle, WA; Hartsfield-Atlanta International Airport, Atlanta, GA; and Baltimore-Washington International and Dulles International airports, Washington, DC. North Atlantic ports are: Atlantic ports north of and including Baltimore; ports on the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Seaway; Canadian border ports on the North Dakota border and east of North Dakota; and, for air shipments, Washington, DC (including Baltimore-Washington International and Dulles International airports).

[57 FR 54491, Nov. 19, 1992, as amended at 58 FR 69181, Dec. 30, 1993; 59 FR 40796, Aug. 10, 1994; 59 FR 43712, Aug. 25, 1994; 60 FR 6958, Feb. 6, 1995; 60 FR 14209, Mar. 16, 1995; 60 FR 50385, Sept. 29, 1995; 61 FR 47667, Sept. 10, 1996]

§319.56-2y Administrative instructions; conditions governing the entry of cantaloupe and watermelon from Ecuador.

(a) Cantaloupe (*Cucumis melo*) and watermelon (fruit) (*Citrullus lanatus*) may be imported into the United States from Ecuador only under the following conditions:

(1) The cantaloupe or watermelon may be imported in commercial shipments only;

(2) The cantaloupe or watermelon must have been grown in an area where trapping for the South American cucurbit fruit fly has been conducted for at least the previous 12 months by the plant protection service of Ecuador, under the direction of APHIS,¹ with no findings of the pest.

¹Information on the trapping program may be obtained by writing to the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Plant Protection and Quarantine, Port Operations,

(3) The following area meets the requirements of paragraph (a)(2) of this section: The area within 5 kilometers of either side of the following roads:

(i) Beginning in Guayaquil, the road north through Nobol, Palestina, and Balzar to Velasco-Ibarra (Empalme);

(ii) Beginning in Guayaquil, the road south through El 26, Puerto Inca, Naranjal, and Camilo Ponce to Enriquez;

(iii) Beginning in Guayaquil, the road east through Palestina to Vinces;

(iv) Beginning in Guayaquil, the road west through Piedrahita (Novol) to Pedro Carbo; or

(v) Beginning in Guayaquil, the road west through Progreso, Engunga, Tugaduaaja, and Zapotal to El Azucar; and

(4) The cantaloupe or watermelon may not be moved into Alabama, American Samoa, Arizona, California, Florida, Georgia, Guam, Hawaii, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, Puerto Rico, South Carolina, Texas, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. The boxes in which the cantaloupe or watermelon is packed must be stamped with the name of the commodity followed by the words "Not to be distributed in the following States or territories: AL, AS, AZ, CA, FL, GA, GU, HI, LA, MS, NM, PR, SC, TX, VI.

(b) [Reserved]

[57 FR 54491, Nov. 19, 1992, as amended at 58 FR 69182, Dec. 30, 1993; 59 FR 67610, Dec. 30, 1994]

§319.56-2z Administrative instructions governing the entry of cherimoyas from Chile.

Cherimoyas may be imported into the United States from Chile only under the following conditions:

(a) *Treatment.* The cherimoyas must be treated, under the supervision of an inspector, either in Chile or in the United States, for the Chile false red mite of grapes (*Brevipalpus chilensis*) in accordance with one of the following procedures:

(1) *Fumigation.* The cherimoyas must be fumigated with methyl bromide at normal atmospheric pressure. The fumigation must be done in a fumigation

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